

Mr. CELLAR. I ask your Honor to charge that the statutes do not prescribe any specified form or manner of misbranding.

The COURT. I believe that is true.

The jury thereupon retired, and after due deliberation returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and the court thereupon imposed a fine of \$603.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6810. Misbranding of Cal-Sino and Antiseptine. U. S. \* \* \* v. Cal-Sino Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9236. I. S. Nos. 3378-p, 3380-p.)**

On October 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Cal-Sino Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment on or about March 23, 1918, and March 12, 1918, by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, of articles labeled in part "Antiseptine" and "Cal-Sino," which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of "Antiseptine" by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to be a powder containing large amounts of salts of zinc and lead and a small amount of a salt of copper. Sulphates and acetates were present. The mixture appeared to be composed of about 48 per cent anhydrous zinc sulphate with about an equal amount of lead acetate, together with a small amount of copper acetate.

An analysis of "Cal-Sino" showed it to be a hydro-acetic acid solution containing about 15 grams of solid material dissolved in 100 cc. Solid material is principally ammonium chlorid with trace of camphor and plant extract, probably derived from blood root.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the "Antiseptine" was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the cartons and envelopes falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, specific, and cure for fistulae, and effective as a specific for fistulae, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

It was alleged in substance that the "Cal-Sino" was misbranded for the reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the cartons and bottles falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for distemper, strangles, colts' ailment, shipping cold, heaves, and broken wind, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 16, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6811. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 192 Gallons and 288 Quarts of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 9280. I. S. Nos. 16028-r, 19426-r. S. No. E-1101.)**

On August 31, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 192 gallons and 288 quarts of olive oil, consigned by M. Campolieti, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 3, 1918, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs